

# Governor's Commission for a Drug Free Indiana

*A Division of the*



## Comprehensive Community Plan

**County: Hancock**

**LCC: Neighborhoods Against Substance Abuse**

**Date: 08-28-06**



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**County Commissioners:**

**Jack Heiden, Armin Apple, Brian Kleiman**

**Address: Hancock County Commissioners Courtroom 111  
American Legion Place**

**City: Greenfield**

**Zip Code: 46140**

## Plan Summary

**Mission Statement:** NASA's mission statement is to break the substance abuse cycle of addiction through Prevention, Education, Treatment, and Enforcement.

**History:** Hancock County is located in Central Indiana, directly east of Marion County home of Indiana's largest city Indianapolis. Indianapolis is less than 20 miles away from Greenfield which is the county seat in Hancock County. Hancock County was organized as a new county in the spring of 1828 and named for John Hancock, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence. Residents of Hancock County live in these towns: Greenfield, Cumberland, Fortville, McCordsville, New Palestine, Charlottesville, Wilkinson, Willow Branch, and Shirley.

Hancock County has a population of over 60,000 people with 98% identifying themselves as Caucasian. The following information is provided by the Indiana Prevention Resource Center regarding Hancock County:

- Youth Serving Agencies (17)
- Schools (Public and Private) (21)
- Places of Worship (89)
- Libraries (3)
- Alcohol Outlets (54)
- Tobacco Outlets (50)
- Methamphetamine Busts in 2003 (3)
- Alcohol Spending per Household (\$524)
- Tobacco Spending per Household (\$503)
- Adults Smoking Cigarettes in Last Year (27%)
- Adults Smoking Cigars in Last 6 Months (5%)
- TRIP Non-Compliance Rate 2003 (4.2)
- Alcohol-Related Crashes in Year 2000 (49)
- Total Crashes in 2000 (1459)
- Median Household Income (\$56,416)
- Per Capita Income (\$24,966)
- Land Area Square Miles (398)
- Persons Per Square Mile (181)

Hancock County's Neighborhoods Against Substance Abuse (NASA) has been in existence since May 1990. The coalition has continued to grow ever since its inception date over a decade and a half ago. The coalition is charged with carrying out the responsibilities created by former Governor Bayh to support state and local alcohol, tobacco and other drug abuse prevention, education, treatment, and enforcement initiatives. NASA is the Local Coordinating Council (LCC) for Hancock County and works closely with the

Governor's Commission For A Drug-Free Indiana. The Governor's Commission Mission Statement is as follows:

The mission of the Governor's Commission for a Drug-Free Indiana is to reduce the incidence and prevalence of substance abuse, addictions, and other behavioral health problems among adults and children of Indiana. This is accomplished through increasing the capacities of local communities to organize and develop comprehensive solutions to local substance abuse, addictions, and other behavioral health. Through the linking of resources, advocacy, collaboration and coordination among state, regions and localities, citizens of Indiana are mobilized to create a safer, healthier place to live.

### **Summary of the Comprehensive Community Plan:** NASA Board

Members were divided into three groups consisting of where each member fit into the following:

1.) Prevention/Education, 2.) Treatment/Intervention, and 3.) Law Enforcement/Criminal Justice. Each group was presented a copy of the instructions for completing the Comprehensive Community Plan from the Governor's Commission for a Drug Free Indiana, a Division of Indiana Criminal Justice Institute. Upon receiving the instructions each group worked closely with the NASA Director in an effort to complete the Comprehensive Community Plan(CCP).

The Hancock County Commissioner's continue to be involved as the overseer of the entire CCP. The CCP budget is monitored by the Hancock County Auditors Office who is also aware of the CCP.

The NASA Board of Directors identified several significant and potentially developing problems relating to alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs within Hancock County.

- There continues to be a high rate of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use among juveniles in Hancock County;
- There continues to be a high rate of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use among the adult population in Hancock County;
- Alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs continue to be the leading factor in arrests and convictions of both minors and adults in Hancock County.

- Each year an increasing amount of young people are being suspended by their school system.

## Membership List

**County LCC Name: Neighborhoods Against Substance Abuse**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Race</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Category</b>
<b>Brandee Bastin</b>	<b>Hancock Regional Hospital</b>	<b>Caucasian</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Prevention/ Intervention/ Media</b>
<b>Sarah Burke</b>	<b>County 4H Director</b>	<b>Caucasian</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Prevention/Education/ Civic Organization</b>
<b>Laura Clark</b>	<b>County Prosecutor's Office</b>	<b>Caucasian</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Judiciary/ Criminal Justice/ Intervention/ Government</b>
<b>Mike Crider</b>	<b>Indiana Department of Natural Resources</b>	<b>Caucasian</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Law Enforcement/ Criminal Justice/ Government</b>
<b>Stephen Dyer</b>	<b>Community Corrections</b>	<b>Caucasian</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Treatment/Intervention/ Religion</b>
<b>Julie Fierce</b>	<b>New Palestine School</b>	<b>Caucasian</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Prevention/Education/ Parent</b>
<b>Evan Profancik</b>	<b>Phoenix Associates</b>	<b>Caucasian</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Treatment/Intervention/ Business</b>
<b>Christine Rapp</b>	<b>Sheriff Department</b>	<b>Caucasian</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Law Enforcement/ Prevention/Youth</b>
<b>Mike Shepherd</b>	<b>Police Department</b>	<b>Caucasian</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Law Enforcement/ Government</b>
<b>Debbie Spangler</b>	<b>Eastern Hancock School</b>	<b>Caucasian</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Prevention/Education/ Media</b>
<b>Becky Spencer</b>	<b>Probation Department</b>	<b>Caucasian</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Law Enforcement Treatment/Intervention</b>
<b>Scott Stroud</b>	<b>Greenfield Central School</b>	<b>Caucasian</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Prevention/Education/ Youth</b>
<b>Joe Thayer</b>	<b>Neighborhoods Against Substance Abuse</b>	<b>Caucasian</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Prevention/Education Intervention</b>
<b>Daren Turner</b>	<b>Boys &amp; Girls Clubs</b>	<b>Caucasian</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Prevention/Education/ Parent</b>
<b>Matt Vance</b>	<b>Greenfield Central School</b>	<b>Caucasian</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Prevention/Education/ Youth</b>
<b>Janeen</b>	<b>Insurance</b>	<b>Caucasian</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Prevention/Education/</b>

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## Problem Identification

**Problem Statement #1:** Hancock County has not participated in a Needs Assessment concerning Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs in at least 5 years.

**Supportive Data:**

- In order to adequately assess Risk and Protective Factors in Hancock County a complete Needs Assessment must take place. A Needs Assessment will allow for the examination of current conditions regarding substance use/abuse and will identify the level of risk and protection that exists within our county. The information will then lead to recommendations regarding priorities concerning alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use/abuse within Hancock County.
- Components of a Needs Assessment: Set the Stage: Define purpose, goals, procedures and timeframe. Data Collection: Define data/data sources. Collect data. Data Analysis: Explore trends, patterns and baselines. Integrate and communicate results: Develop Needs Assessment report and/or other documents, presentations, maps, etc. to communicate findings.
- Risk Factors are conditions that increase the likelihood of young people becoming involved in substance abuse, delinquency, teen pregnancy, school dropout, and/or violence. Protective Factors are conditions that buffer young people from exposure to risk, by either reducing the impact of the risk or changing the way the young person responds to risk. Protective factors promote positive youth development.
- Risk Factors include Five Problem Behaviors: Substance Abuse, Violence, Delinquency, Teen Pregnancy, and School Dropout. There are Four categories Risk Factors fall within: Community, Family, School, and Individual/Peer. Protective Factors contain Three Basic Factors: Individual Characteristics, Bonding, and Healthy Beliefs/ Clear Standards. Risk Factors are: Research Based; Measurable in all areas of influence- community, family, school, and individual/peer; Predictive in multiple longitudinal studies; Associated with multiple problem behaviors; Across all socioeconomic levels; and Buffered by protective factors. Protective Factors are: Research based; Measurable in all areas of influence; Throughout the development continuum; Predictive of positive youth development; and Influenced in both formal and informal contexts.



**Year 1 Update:**

- **Neighborhoods Against Substance Abuse Director has begun initial process of collecting all arrest data for Hancock County. Anyone arrested in the county must be taken to the Hancock County Jail and NASA has obtained all arrest records for 2004 and 2005.**
- **Neighborhoods Against Substance Abuse is in the initial process of developing an alcohol, tobacco, and other drug questionnaire for local officials and stakeholders to complete. NASA will be calling upon ICJI Division Director Amanda Thornton for her expertise in developing a sound questionnaire.**
- **Neighborhoods Against Substance Abuse continues to work with all Law Enforcement agencies within the county to develop data indicating problem areas within the context of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs.**
- **Neighborhoods Against Substance Abuse continues to work closely with all four school corporations and the Out of School Suspension program to collect vital data regarding alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use within our county school systems.**

**Year 2 Update:**

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**Final Update:**

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**Objectives:**

- **Conduct a Needs Assessment for the entire county with a specific target area of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs among two groups: Adults (over the age of 18) and Youth (under the age of 18).**
- **Collect Data from three separate categories: Archival Data: Archival indicators (data that already exists) have been identified through research to enable you to determine how prevalent risk factors are in your community. Surveys: Written surveys, telephone surveys, and face to face surveys. Supplemental Data: Collected through Focus Groups, Stakeholder Interviews, Key Informant Interviews, and Direct Observation.**
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**Year 1 Update:**

- **Neighborhoods Against Substance Abuse continues to research the instrument to be used for the initial Needs Assessment. As mentioned prior, NASA will develop the instrument with the aid of ICJI and its available resources.**
- **Neighborhoods Against Substance Abuse has collected archival data from Law Enforcement agencies, State data, local School Corporation data, and will continue this collection process.**
- **Neighborhoods Against Substance Abuse will develop a survey to be administered to local residents from two categories: those under the age of 18, and those over the age of 18. This survey will help to identify the perception and reality of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use within the county.**
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**Year 2 Update:**

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**Goals:**

- **Hancock County will have identified Risk and Protective Factors regarding alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs among two groups: Adults (over the age of 18) and Youth (under the age of 18).**
- **Hancock County will implement a strategic plan to address risk and protective factors identified as problem areas based upon results from the Needs Assessment.**
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**Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:**

- **Neighborhoods Against Substance Abuse has decided that the needs assessment will focus on risk and protective factors from archival, survey, and supplemental data. NASA is in the process of collecting this data. Arrests records for 2004 and 2005 have been obtained.**
- **Neighborhoods Against Substance Abuse has begun the process of collecting data but must continue to collect local, state, and national data regarding alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use by those under 18 and those over 18.**
- **Neighborhoods Against Substance Abuse is still in the process of collecting data and therefore is unable to implement a strategic plan to address risk and protective factors identified as problem areas based upon results from the Needs Assessment.**
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**Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:**

- **Complete archival, survey, and supplemental data collection by June 2007.**
- **Implement the Needs Assessment strategic plan beginning January 2008.**
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**Problem Statement #2:** Alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use rates and associated issues continue to be high among Youth (under the age of 18) in Hancock County.

**Supportive Data:**

During 2003 there were 120 arrests made in Hancock County for minor consumption.  
During 2004 there were 154 arrests made in Hancock County for minor consumption.

During 2003 there were 17 arrests made in Hancock County for minor possession.  
During 2004 there were 8 arrests made in Hancock County for minor possession.

In year 2004 Hancock County conducted 3 separate alcohol compliance enforcement checks with 73% compliance rate with 44 alcohol outlets/restaurants.

In year 2003 Hancock County conducted 3 separate alcohol compliance enforcement checks with 83% compliance rate with over 40 alcohol outlets/restaurants.

According to the Indiana State Excise Police, Hancock County's TRIP rate for 2003 was 4.2%. The overall TRIP rate for the State of Indiana was 13.7%. TRIP is defined as youth access to tobacco non-compliance inspection results.

During SYNAR checks held within Hancock County in 2005, 2 out of 10 tobacco outlets were willing to sell tobacco to a young person 16 years old.

During SYNAR checks held within Hancock County in 2004, 0 out of 10 tobacco outlets were willing to sell tobacco to a young person 16 years old.

Between January 1, 2003 and December 31, 2003; 223 juveniles were referred to Hancock County Probation. 46 juveniles were arrested for illegal alcohol consumption, 17 for possession of marijuana, and 4 juveniles arrested for other drug offenses.

Between January 1, 2004 and December 31, 2004; 156 juveniles were referred to Hancock County Probation. 22 for possession of alcohol, 11 for possession of marijuana, 1 for possession of a controlled substance, 3 for public intoxication, 1 for dealing marijuana, 1 for driving under the influence, and 1 for sniffing glue.

Students from all four school corporations continue to be suspended from school on a regular basis. The State of Indiana estimates that 3 out of 10 Hoosiers leave high school without a diploma, and that over 100,000 students have quit this decade. Data also suggests that implications from dropping out of High School include: floating between dead-end jobs, ending up in prison, dragging down the state's economy, and becoming a financial drain on taxpayers.

One of the four school corporations located in Hancock County reported the following student violations:

- 2002 school year; 1 alcohol, 8 other drug, and 16 tobacco violations
- 2003 school year; 0 alcohol, 2 other drug, and 14 tobacco violations
- 2004 school year; 0 alcohol, 3 other drug, and 25 tobacco violations
- 2005 school year; 5 alcohol, 9 other drug, and 10 tobacco violations

86% of Hancock County residents agree that all Hancock County workers should be protected from exposure to secondhand smoke in the workplace. This includes nearly 61% of the self-identified regular smokers.

88% of Hancock County residents agree that restaurants and other public places would be healthier for customers and employees if they were smoke free. This includes 64% of the self-identified regular smokers.

69% of Hancock County residents indicate that they would support a law in Hancock County prohibiting smoking in all workplaces including restaurants.

54% of Hancock County residents indicate that passage of a law in Hancock County prohibiting smoking in most indoor places such as restaurants would have no effect on

the frequency with which they eat out at restaurants. 29% said they would expect to eat out more often should such a law ever be passed.

77% of Hancock County residents believe the rights of customers and employees to breathe clean smoke free air in restaurants and other public places outweigh the rights of smokers to smoke inside those restaurants and public places.

73% of those who are indoors while at work said that their employers prohibit smoking in any indoor work areas.

58% of Hancock County residents believe exposure to secondhand smoke is a serious health hazard.

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**Year 1 Update:**

- **Alcohol compliance enforcement checks were not done in 2005 or 2006 due to pending legal action in another county.**
- **Synar checks were not performed in 2006.**
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- **Juvenile and adult arrest and citation updates for 2005 are currently incomplete.**
- **The city council of Greenfield has banned smoking at all public domains with the exception of bars that do not permit anyone under 21.**
- **Out of School Suspension served 842 young people from all four school corporations in grades 5<sup>th</sup> thru 12<sup>th</sup> during the 2005/06 school year.**
- **Total days of service for Out of School Suspension was 2283 days.**
- **Out of School Suspension performed over 1,800 hours of community service in the 2005/06 school year.**
- **33% of students participating in Out of School Suspension in 2005/06 were identified as special education.**
- **13% of students participating in Out of School Suspension in 2005/06 were on probation.**
- **Over 30 teens have participated in the Tobacco Free Teens class during 2005/06. Teens given a citation by local law enforcement can attend this class to alleviate fines set forth by the citation.**

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**Year 2 Update:**

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**Objectives:**

**Collaborate with Law Enforcement (Greenfield Police Department, Hancock County Sheriff's Department, Fortville Police Department, and New Palestine Police Department) to conduct alcohol compliance checks directed at Hancock County retailers, restaurants, and store owners.**

**Monitor the number of youth alcohol related offenses within Hancock County by following the county court system.**

**Provide retailers and store owners with information as to the problems associated with underage drinking and the fines that may be incurred for selling to a minor.**

**Conduct a Law Enforcement training depicting the benefits of enforcing underage drinking laws. Include the Prosecutor's Office and Judicial representatives as part of this training.**

**Educate the residents and/or youth of Hancock County as to the dangers of youth using alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. Education can take place in schools, local fairs & festivals, after school programs, media, and DARE programs.**

**Support school and community programs that focus on alcohol, tobacco, and other drug issues.**

**Support school and community programs that focus on the prevention and education of issues surrounding the use of methamphetamines.**

**Support school and community programs that focus on the prevention and education of issues surrounding the use of prescription drugs.**

**Provide schools and community at large with options for alcohol, tobacco, and other drug treatment.**

**Support County prevention, education, treatment, and enforcement efforts regarding alcohol, tobacco, and other drug issues with specific regard to Hispanic/Latino populations living and working in Hancock County.**

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**Year 1 Update:**

- NASA continues to support after school programs that include prevention activities regarding alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. Included sites are all four school corporations, Boys and Girls Clubs, Mental Health Association and Afternoons ROCK program, and Parent Teacher Organizations.
- NASA continues to support the local DARE program. During the 2005/06 school year the DARE curriculum was provided to over 1,000 students.
- NASA supported the Alternatives Incorporated program on date rape and violence during both the 2005/06 and 2006/07 school year.
- NASA continues to work closely with each school corporation involved in the SADD program. NASA was able to provide funding for 2 students and 2 adults to attend the National SADD conference in 2006.
- NASA continues to support the Hancock County Tobacco Free Initiative and its efforts to reduce youth tobacco use.
- NASA continues to provide staff for the Tobacco Free Teens class held at Hancock Regional Hospital. There were over 30 participants under the age of 18 who attended the class in 2005. In 2006 there have been 25 participants to date.
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- Alcohol Compliance Checks have been put on hold pending legal matters in a separate county.
- Court data for youth alcohol offenses are currently being collected.
- All 56 identified alcohol and tobacco retailers in the county have been sent information and provided signage regarding the dangers of selling a product to underage individuals.
- Two law enforcement agencies have received training paid for by NASA in underage alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use.
- Every school corporation has participated in alcohol, tobacco, and other drug prevention activities.
- NASA continues to provide support for after school programs for Middle and High School youth.

**Year 2 Update:**

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**Goals:**

**Youth access to alcohol will decrease in Hancock County and its residents will become more aware of the dangers posed by youth and alcohol consumption.**

**Youth (under age 18) rates for smoking will decline.**

**Arrests and citation rates for youth (under age 18) regarding alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs will decrease.**

**Law Enforcement Officer's, Prosecutor's Office, and the Judicial system will all be made more aware as to the benefits created by enforcing underage alcohol violations.**

**Parents/Guardians will become better informed as to the dangers presented when underage alcohol consumption exists.**

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**Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:**

- There was a 28% increase in Minor Consumption arrests from 2003 to 2004.
- Youth arrest rates for minor consumption of alcohol increased from 120 in 2003 to 154 in 2004.
- There was a 112.5% reduction for minor possession arrests from 2003 to 2004.
- Youth arrest rates for minor possession have declined from 17 in 2003 to 8 in 2004.
- During the 2004 school year; 0 alcohol, 3 other drug, and 25 tobacco violations were recorded at one of the local high schools.
- During the 2005 school year: 5 alcohol, 9 other drug, and 10 tobacco violations were recorded at the same high school.
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**Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:**

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**Final Report:**

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**Problem Statement #3:** Alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use rates and associated issues continue to be high among Adults (18 and over) in Hancock County.

**Supportive Data:**

In 2003 there were 22 arrests made for dealing drugs in Hancock County.

In 2004 there were 25 arrests made for dealing drugs in Hancock County.

In 2003 there were 2 arrests made for furnishing alcohol to a minor in Hancock County.

In 2004 there were 0 arrests made for furnishing alcohol to a minor in Hancock County.

In 2003 there were 143 arrests made for OWI in Hancock County.

In 2004 there were 0 arrests made for OWI in Hancock County. This was due to a change in the courts where OWI could be classified as an A misdemeanor or C misdemeanor.

In 2003 there were 90 arrests made for OWI A misdemeanor in Hancock County.

In 2004 there were 151 arrests made for OWI A misdemeanor in Hancock County.

In 2003 there were 29 arrests made for OWI C misdemeanor in Hancock County.

In 2004 there were 74 arrests made for OWI C misdemeanor in Hancock County.

In 2003 there were 179 arrests made for OWI .08 to .14 BAC in Hancock County.

In 2004 there were 274 arrests made for OWI .08 to .14 BAC in Hancock County.

In 2003 there were 115 arrests made for OWI .15 and above BAC in Hancock County.

In 2004 there were 202 arrests made for OWI .15 and above BAC in Hancock County.

In 2003 there were 2 arrests made for OWI causing death in Hancock County.

In 2004 there were 1 arrests made for OWI causing death in Hancock County.

In 2003 there were 47 arrests made for OWI previous offense in Hancock County.

In 2004 there were 77 arrests made for OWI previous offense in Hancock County.

In 2003 there were 31 arrests made for paraphenalia in Hancock County.

In 2004 there were 49 arrests made for paraphenalia in Hancock County.

In 2003 there were 67 arrests made for possession of cocaine in Hancock County.

In 2004 there were 66 arrests made for possession of cocaine in Hancock County.

In 2003 there were 200 arrests made for possession of marijuana in Hancock County.

In 2004 there were 254 arrests made for possession of marijuana in Hancock County.

In 2003 there were 221 arrests made for public intoxication in Hancock County.

In 2004 there were 241 arrests made for public intoxication in Hancock County.

In 1999 there were 466 Driving Under the Influence arrests in Hancock County; 2000 there were 461; 2001 there were 501; 2002 there were 573; 2003 there were 473; and 2004 there were 464. Source: Hancock County Prosecutor's Office.

Although arrest data does not reflect a problem to date, Hancock County could be a prime location for methamphetamine production and distribution at some point in the future.

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**Year 1 Update:**

- **Alcohol and other drug arrests continued to rise in all areas from year 2003 to year 2004.**
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**Year 2 Update:**

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**Final Update:**

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**Objectives:**

**Educate the residents of Hancock County as to the dangers of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use. Education can take place in schools, local fairs & festivals, media outlets, and the DARE programs.**

**Support the smoking cessation and prevention class for youth and adults held by Hancock Memorial Hospital.**

**Ensure quality affordable treatment for those adults with alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use/abuse issues.**

**Support local Law Enforcement regarding alcohol, tobacco, and other drug related issues.**

**Support County prevention, education, treatment, and enforcement efforts regarding alcohol, tobacco, and other drug issues with specific regard to Hispanic/Latino populations living and working in Hancock County.**

**Continue to work with law enforcement, the farming community, and the community in general regarding the warning signs of methamphetamine**

**production and distribution. And continue to work with these same groups regarding the education and prevention of methamphetamine use.**

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**Year 1 Update:**

- **NASA continues to support the local Law Enforcement agencies in their efforts to arrest violators of alcohol and other drug offenses.**
- **NASA continues to support the local Drug Court in its efforts to eliminate repeat drunk driving offenders.**
- **NASA continues to support the local homeless shelter with free treatment therapy for clients living at the shelter.**
- **NASA continues to aid local treatment facilities in an effort to support addicts with no means to pay for outpatient treatment.**
- **NASA continues to monitor the court system to ensure that eligible Drug Free Community funds are being collected and distributed to the correct account.**
- **NASA continues to support the Tobacco Free Initiative and its efforts to help current users of tobacco products to quit.**

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**Year 2 Update:**

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**Goals:**

**Tobacco use rates will decline in adults (age 18 and over).**

**Alcohol use rates will decline in adults (age 21 and over).**

**Alcohol, tobacco, and other drug arrests/citations will decline in adults (age 18 and over).**

**Law Enforcement, School Corporations, Treatment organizations, and the people that live in Hancock County will become more educated as to the overall benefit of reducing alcohol, tobacco, and other drug related issues within the community.**

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**Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:**

- Tobacco rates for both youth and adults have remained the same.
- There was a 14% increase in drug dealing arrests from 2003 to 2004.
- There was a 200% decrease in furnishing alcohol arrests from 2003 to 2004.
- There was a 68% increase in OWI A misdemeanor arrests from 2003 to 2004.
- There was a 121% increase in OWI C misdemeanor arrests from 2003 to 2004.
- There was a 53% increase in OWI .08 to .14 arrests from 2003 to 2004.
- There was a 77% increase in OWI over .15 arrests from 2003 to 2004.
- There was a 100% decrease in OWI causing death arrests from 2003 to 2004.
- There was a 64% increase in previous OWI arrests from 2003 to 2004.
- There was a 52% increase in paraphenalia arrests from 2003 to 2004.
- There was a 1.5% decrease in possession of cocaine arrests from 2003 to 2004.
- There was a 27% increase in possession of marijuana arrests from 2003 to 2004.
- There was a 9% increase in public intoxication arrests from 2003 to 2004.
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**Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:**

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### Problem Statement #8:

### Supportive Data:

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**Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:**

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**Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:**

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**Final Report:**

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***Please attach the County's Fiscal Report for review!***

**Next Annual Update Due: 08-28-07**

**Next Comprehensive Community Plan Due: 08-28-07**

**Date of Community Consultant Review: 08-28-06**

**Disclaimer:**

You agree that the information provided within this Plan is subject to the following Terms and Conditions. These Terms and Conditions may be modified at any time and from time to time; the date of the most recent changes or revisions will be established by the Commission and sent electronically to all Local Coordinating Councils.

**Terms and Conditions:**

The information and data provided is presented as factual and accurate. I hereby acknowledge that I can be asked to submit proper documentation regarding the data submitted within the Plan. Failure to do so could result in a "denied approval" by the Commission under IC 5-2-6-16.

The Local Drug Free Communities Fund must be spent according to the goals identified within the plan. I hereby acknowledge that I can be asked to submit proper documentation regarding funds that are collected, allocated, and disbursed within the county. Failure to do so could result in a "denied approval" by the Commission under IC 5-2-6-16.

**Initials: JT**